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GANDHI BREAKS FAST

Calcutta, Sept. 4.—Mahatma Gandhi agreed tonight to break his fast, which he began last Monday night, and which he said was to end only when Calcutta "returned to sanity."

After three days of communal disturbances, in which nearly 100 people were reported to have been killed, Calcutta was quiet today for the first time since Monday.

The city had been quiet for the past 24 hours and no incidents were reported, a Government communiqué said tonight.

Anxiety has arisen in the city on account of Mr. Gandhi's age—he is 78. Today's morning bulletin said that he was "distinctly weaker." He had taken nothing but water since he began his fast on Monday evening.

At the end of his 73-hour fast tonight, Mr. Gandhi said that peace in Calcutta must be maintained at any cost.

He told leaders of all political parties that if peace were kept in Calcutta, the effect would be felt throughout India.

DRINKS LIME JUICE

Breaking his fast, Mr. Gandhi took a glass of sweet lime juice from the hand of Mr. T. S. Subramanyam, former Member of the Legislative Council, at 9.15 p.m. (local time).

Groups of youths laid hand-grenades, Sten guns and other weapons at Mr. Gandhi's feet shortly after he had ended his fast. These were the weapons they would have apparently used against communal opponents if Mr. Gandhi's action had not stopped them.

Before ending his fast Mr. Gandhi obtained an understanding, signed by the leaders of the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communities in Calcutta, that they would be responsible for the preservation of peace in their respective areas.

They also pledged themselves to strive, even at the cost of their lives, to prevent a resumption of the disorder.

PUNJAB SITUATION

Meanwhile, the first communiqué issued in Lahore tonight by the newly-created east Punjab military area reported troops in action in several places in the Punjab against armed bands raiding refugee columns.

While the slaughter of minorities on both sides of the Punjab border seems to be passing, the pillaging of villages and the two-way flight of terrified minorities still goes on, a Lahore despatch said.

A member of a Dominion Cabinet just back from visiting Lahore, speaking "off the record," urged the immediate restoration of mixed police forces on both sides of the border to give the minorities confidence.

He held the opinion, that police forces alone could maintain order if they were kept non-communally affected. He had little confidence, he said, in the efficiency of police troops while refugees continued to spread tales of slaughter and rape.

EDITORIAL

Negative And Positive

ONE or two purists have criticised the term "economic crisis" when used to describe the state of Britain's affairs, as being a misnomer, basing their argument on the dictionary definition of crisis as "decisive moment or turning point." Needless to say these criticisms are not taken too seriously, if only because the British Government appears to be determined to see that the present crisis should be concentrated into as brief a space of time as possible. The economic crisis is having started with the big House of Commons debate on the subject early last month, and as having reached the peak with an embargo on the conversion of Sterling a fortnight later. During this period of less than four weeks a certain amount of progress has been made towards solution of the dual problem of the crisis—Britain's shortage of dollars and the gap in her balance of payments. These two problems are closely interwoven. During the last 12 months, for example, despite rigid economies in Britain and a steadily expanding export

Emergency Aid To Europe

\$2,000,000,000 May Be Granted

LYNCHINGS CONDEMNED

Southport, Sept. 4.—The Trade Unions Congress today heard with expressions of approval an attack on racial discrimination in the southern United States. Mr. J. Arthur Roberts Shanley, of London, declared that the right to organize must be given to all sections of a population and the "Negroes in the United States should have comparable opportunities with white workers." He compared lynchings with the "Nazis taking people from their beds."

The conference had before it a report on the Prague meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in which it was stated that efforts should be intensified on behalf of the workers of all countries, especially those in colonial, semi-colonial and dependent territories.

A resolution calling for action to secure the speedy and anti-racial labour legislation in the United States, was among a number withdrawn by their sponsors to relieve the overcrowded Congress programme.

BEVIN'S VICTORY

TUC Critics Rebuffed
 Southport, Sept. 4.—The long-standing struggle within the TUC between supporters of Mr. Ernest Bevin's foreign policy and the Leftwing which is critical of the United States and looks to Russia, came to a head when the Trades Union Congress conference gave an overwhelming vote of confidence tonight to the Foreign Minister.

A motion demanding that the Government establish mutually beneficial trade relations with Russia and resist pressure of "dollar diplomacy" as exemplified in the Truman-Marshall policy was rejected. Instead, it passed a resolution acclaiming Mr. Bevin's work as Foreign Secretary and urging him to continue efforts to unify and solidify the democratic countries of Europe so their economic structure could be rebuilt.

"We do not believe in allying ourselves with dollar diplomacy, but neither do we believe we must be tied up to Communism," declared Mr. James Haworth, a Labour Member of Parliament, supporting the resolution of confidence in Mr. Bevin.

Definite assertions that their action would "strike a blow at the morale of the Spanish people," the conference rejected by a majority of more than 1,000,000 votes a motion calling on the British Government to apply economic sanctions against General Franco.

(Continued on Page 4)

E AND I BANK FUNDS

Although much depends on the attitude of Congress to interim aid, it was considered possible that the remaining \$800,000,000 capital of the Export and Import Bank would be used for similar "balance of payments" loans to keep certain European countries in the position to continue buying their needs in American grain and coal.

It was uncertain whether as was hinted yesterday by Mr. Robert Lovett, acting Secretary of State, the World Bank would also be called in but any funds from this source could be used as things stand at present only for prospective reconstruction plans.

It was conceded that this plan depended entirely on the attitude of Congress which has yet to demonstrate fully its reaction to Mr. Lovett's statements.

It was pointed out that the plan would depend to a considerable extent on conferences in the next few days between the Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, and Senator Arthur Vandenberg, "key" Republican authority on foreign affairs.

Mr. Marshall was also discussing the general situation with Mr. Lovett and Mr. George Kennan, head of his policy planning department, who is due back from Paris next week with Mr. William Clayton, assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs.

PRESIDENT'S RETURN

President Truman is not yet due to return from Brazil before the middle of the month but as it is almost essential for him to confer with Mr. Marshall on the final plans prior to the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, it was thought that he might return by air rather than aboard the battleship Missouri, as was intended.

The first hint of isolationist reaction to the crisis—which was given prominence in the American press today—was provided by the Ohio Republican Congressman, Mr. George Bender, who accused the Truman administration of generating a "synthetic" international crisis.

Senator Ralph Flanders, Republican of Vermont, urged on the other hand that Congress should call itself into a special session without waiting for presidential order.

Before recess, the two Houses empowered the president and speaker respectively to take such action if it were thought necessary. Administration officials agree that such course would give any plan a much greater chance of speedy approval.

Mr. Joseph O'Mahoney, Democratic Senator of Washington,

SHIPPING PURCHASES

Paris, Sept. 4.—The West European nations conferring here on the Marshall Proposals plan to buy three million tons deadweight of shipping, valued at \$75,000,000 from the United States between 1950 and 1951, a spokesman of the Maritime Transport Technical Committee of the conference said tonight.

The spokesman declined to disclose how the shipping would be distributed between the European nations.

He said the aim was to present to Washington a report showing the common needs and common plans, but the report would also show the needs and plans of each country separately.

The spokesman added that the figures he was giving were provisional, though he thought they would not in fact be much changed.

Apart from the United States purchase programme of shipbuilding, the spokesman said.

He showed a table indicating proposed shipping development for Europe. The total shipping requirement of the 18 countries were: Great Britain, 50,500,000 tons in 1948; 50,000,000 in 1949; 40,500,000 in 1950; 40,500,000 in 1951. Tankers: 15,100,000 tons in 1948; 16,700,000 in 1949; 18,400,000 in 1950 and 19,700,000 in 1951.—Reuter.

DWINDLING COAL STOCKS THREATEN INDUSTRIES

Doncaster, Yorkshire, Sept. 4.—As the number of pits affected rose today to 48 and the number of miners idle reached 60,000 men, industry waited anxiously for the result of the new moves to end the 24-day-old south Yorkshire miners' strike, which threatens to spread over the whole coal field and cut off fuel supplies.

Dwindling coal stocks have already forced industries in and around the Yorkshire area to cut their fuel consumption and in Sheffield, where some of the biggest steel industries in the world are located, the gas company has called for a 50 per cent voluntary reduction in consumption.

An urgent meeting has been called for tomorrow between Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Fuel Minister, and

Antenor Reconverted

London, Sept. 4.—The 11,000-ton Blue Funnel liner, Antenor, wellknown in Hongkong waters and other Far Eastern ports, will sail on September 10 on her first trip after re-conversion to her role as a passenger-cargo liner after serving as an armed merchant cruiser and troopship during the war.

Refitted in Scottish shipyards, she will leave Liverpool for Australia and South Africa with typical Scottish exports—carpets and machinery.

Her war service, which began in 1939, ended in February last. A re-fit in Calcutta equipped her for troop duties after two years' service as an armed merchant cruiser.—Reuter.

500,000 PARISIANS TO STRIKE

Paris, Sept. 4.—An estimated half-million angry Paris workers prepared tonight to stage a 90-minute protest strike tomorrow afternoon against the skyrocketing living costs and dwindling bread ration as Prime Minister Paul Ramadier faced his fifth critical confidence vote in France's National Assembly.

The strike was to be launched by a one-hour stoppage of all Paris buses and subways from 3.30 to 4.30 p.m. These services were scheduled to resume in time to enable hundreds of thousands of other workers to converge on the historic Champs de Mars under the Eiffel Tower for Communist-organized mass demonstrations at 6 p.m.

The police already had set up barriers today around Premier Ramadier's office and key government buildings.

The work stoppage climaxed the mounting "wave" of strikes and demonstrations throughout France against the cut in the already meagre bread ration three days ago from 250 to 200 grams daily and living costs, which according to official figures had soared 25 per cent in the past month.

RAILWAYS UNAFFECTED

The Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labour announced that main line railway trains would not be affected by tomorrow's demonstration. Paris police would remain on duty and emergency gas, electricity and water maintenance staffs also would stay on the job.

The confidence vote M. Ramadier will face tomorrow appeared likely to be the toughest of all the five since his coalition government, without Communist support, was formed on January 22. If he received a majority at all, he was expected to squeeze through only by the skin of his teeth. Even that was not certain and political commentators feared he might be defeated, which would mean the downfall of his government.

Originally his position had seemed secure, but today the powerful Steering Committee of his own Socialist Party issued an ultimatum that it would withhold its vote unless he agreed to his drastic programme of Socialism and economic controls laid down by the Party convention a month ago. He was expected to stall for time.—United Press.

REPRESENTATIVE GAMES

The close of play scores in representative games today were: At Scarborough MCC 302 and 17 for two, Yorkshire 207 (Richardson 61, Pollard four for 34). At Kingston-on-Thames: North of England 448 for nine declared and 383 for four (Fletcher 70, Cooper 37). South of England 357 (Todd 104, Dadds 78, Squires 69).—Reuter.

W. C. Choy Loses
 London, Sept. 4.—Howard Walton, RAF champion, A. E. Owen, an ambidextrous newcomer to tournament lawn tennis, G. Eros, of Hungary, and Ghans Mohamed, of India, were the semi-finalists in the Chitwick Hard Court tournament.

Walton today eliminated W. C. Choy, Chinese Davis Cup player, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.—Reuter.

COMPTON SETS A RECORD

Scores 17 Centuries In One Season

SING TAO DEFEATED 3-2

London, Sept. 4.—Denis Compton, 29-year-old Middlesex and England cricketer and Arsenal and England footballer, today became the new holder of a record for scoring the most centuries in a season. Playing against the South Africans for South of England at Hastings he scored 101 before being stumped. This was his 17th first-class century of the summer and beat the record of 16 set up by John Berry Hobbs, one of the greatest cricketers "between the wars" in 1925.

DEFEAT FOR SING TAO

London, Sept. 4.—The Isthmian League tonight defeated the Sing Tao by three goals to two. The half-time score was a goal each.

Although losing by the odd goal of five at Romford, Sing Tao appear to have remedied their greatest weakness—goal shyness. Throughout the game they kept the Isthmian League defence on their toes.

The tourists had quite the equal of exchanges against the strong League side, which included six international players, and at times their mid-field play was almost copybook.

Chau Man-chi, at inside left, was outstanding in a clever attack, his ball control and distribution often having the League defence worried.

Centre half Hui King-shing was a tower of strength, holding his rival centre forward in tight check and being ably supported by the fullbacks, which Yue Yiu-luk in goal delighted the onlookers with his accurate display.

In the 10th minute Chau Man-chi gave the visitors the lead, but Standard soon equalised. This was the half-time score.

After the interval Standard and Compton scored for the League, but 15 minutes from the end Chau netted again for Sing Tao.

Dr. Cheng Tien-hsi, Chinese Ambassador, together with the Mayor of Romford and Mr. Stanley Rous, Secretary of the English Football Association, watched the game.

CHEERED BY CROWD

Compton is a member of the Middlesex team which won the County championship.

It was a typically carefree display with which Compton eclipsed the centuries record today, and perhaps it was due to "losing his eye" after a five-minute break to receive congratulations that he did not see the wicket in a bid to send it to the boundary. It was the one following that which brought him his century and, completely missing it, he was coolly stumped.

As Compton realised his new record today, 8,000 spectators stood and cheered for nearly five minutes. The South Africans crowded round and congratulated him, and then Robins, his County skipper, and Bill Edrich, partner in several wonderful stands for County and country, ran from the pavilion to add their congratulations. Newsreel cameramen photographed the unique scene and the game was held up for considerable time.

Within a few minutes of the feat being accomplished a souvenir score card was on sale at the ground—a lasting record of a truly great performance.—Reuter.

BAD COLLAPSE

Hastings, Sept. 4.—The South of England XI are in danger of following on against South Africa, despite some brilliant batting by Denis Compton and Bill Edrich.

The South Africans continued their first innings and reached 510 for eight wickets when they declared and the South replied with 341 for nine before the close of play.

The tourists still not out with 166 to his credit when the tourists declared and then the famous Middlesex trio of Robertson, Edrich and Compton gave the South such a good start that 226 runs were on the board for the loss of only three wickets. Once Compton had gone, however, there was only feeble resistance from the South Africans, who paid the penalty for trying to take liberties.

The close of play scores were: South Africa 510 for eight declared (Mann 166 not out). South of England 341 for nine (Robertson 59, Edrich 64, Compton 101).

RYDER CUP TEAM

It is officially announced that Henry Cotton will be captain of the British Ryder Cup team, opposing the United States on November 1 and 2 at Portland, Oregon.

The following six players will be in the team: James Adams, Fred Daly, R. W. Horn, S. L. King, D. J. Rice and C. H. Ward. The remaining three places will be filled from Laurie Aulton, Ken Housfield, Fred Bullock, Dick Burton, Max Faulkner, Eric Green, Arthur Lees and Norman Sutton.

Lees and Aulton have been added to the original nominees and it is still possible that other players will be considered, depending on the outcome of tournaments still to be played.—Reuter.

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"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
with Donald CRISP • Roddy McDOWALL
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Sponsor TRACY in "NORTH-WEST PASSAGE" In Technicolor

MISFIT TO MEASURE

By LOW



The country squire His passing means an English rural revolution

IN the House of Lords during the debate on the Government's Agriculture Bill I deplored the passing of the country squire and said:—

Although this Bill marks the virtual extinction—except as a factor in food production—of the class of country squires to which I and many generations of my forebears have been proud to belong, I wholeheartedly welcome it.

Now I am nearly 80, and the senior agriculturist in the House of Lords.

Public work has taken me in recent years far beyond the Gloucestershire parishes of Lydney and Aylburton, my domain as a "country squire," yet at one time I farmed on six farms on my own estate.

As sacred trust

I SPENT my boyhood and my manhood there, and now the late evening of my days, Lydney Park, my home, has been in the family—for about 250 years.

Like most country squires of the old type, I was taught as a youth to regard the ownership of land as a sacred trust which had to be administered for the good of the people, not for the benefit of oneself.

The true country squire is not merely the hunting and shooting rentier of fiction, a generous host whose chief pursuit is sport.

He was in the past, above all, the leader of the parish, the "father" of a large family of tenants and villagers.

He has been the man to whom the local population have looked for guidance and encouragement in their day-to-day life, and for financial assistance in so far as his resources permitted.

He has traditionally been relied on to head the list of subscriptions to local charities, to preside over the magistrates' Bench and attend quarter sessions, to assist in the recruitment of the Territorial force and possibly to play a specially active part in county affairs as a councillor or alderman.

So often it has been the squire who has been mainly instrumental in repairing the parish church, who has built and maintained the village hall, donated almshouses, a public park and sometimes even a golf course.

To the cottagers he has been a special benefactor, the chief pillar of the entire social fabric.

He has provided pensions for employees as they became too old or too infirm to work. With the pension has gone a cottage rent free.

... VISCOUNT BLEDISLOE

Most of his farm workers, in fact, occupied their cottages rent free all their lives, or at no more than 4s. weekly rent.

And far from raising rents, it was the invariable practice when bad seasons came for rents to be either remitted altogether or substantially reduced.

Usually the squire's retainers had free wood fuel, sometimes coal, an allowance of milk and other perquisites.

His pedigree livestock were available to improve the quality of farm animals in his district.

Better wives

A good many of the cottagers' daughters found comfortable employment and domestic training in the manor houses; they have become better housewives and mothers as a result.

Both the squire and his lady were regarded as the confidants of the working population.

That, broadly, is the picture of the squire which is fast crumbling. Why do I say that the Agriculture Bill, which I bless as the Magna Carta of our most vital industry, does so particularly mark the passing of the squirearchy?

It is because the new legislation rules that the squire must either contribute materially to the economic output of the countryside—or go under.

There will be in the future no sentimental regard for his traditional and self-imposed benevolence. Just like any of his tenant farmers, he is to find his justification solely in the right use that he makes of his land from a purely commercial point of view—the production of food for man and beast, or of timber.

Whether, and to what extent, the land-owning class will in this new world be able to justify themselves to the nation and to their own local environment, time alone will show.

Crushing burden

I mean, however, that a considerable number of people whose happiness depended to no small extent on the manor house and its philanthropy will have in future to exercise a larger measure of self-dependence.

And the manor houses themselves? The most crushing burden on them during the last half century has been that of death duties.

It leaved three times within 50 years it is reckoned these duties will now wipe out the whole revenue of any normal country estate and compel its sale.

My mind goes back to some of the great squires of former days. I think of Coke of Norfolk, afterwards the Earl of Leicester, the outstanding agrarian of his day, the man who made fertile vast tracts of relatively useless land.

I think of "Turnip" Townshend (the second viscount), whose introduction of the turnip and clover into English husbandry made possible the keeping of livestock for meat through the winter.

Among a host of others there were Sir John Bennet Lawes, the squire of Rothamsted, who invented the first artificial fertilizer; Henry Chaplin, the first President of the Board of Agriculture, always known in the House as "The Squire"—a fine Lincolnshire farmer, a great sportsman, and well-loved by his estate people.

There was Walter Long (afterwards Viscount Long), of Wiltshire, Sir Richard Paget, of Somerset, and more latterly, Christopher Turnor and Neville Grenville, of elder-making fame—country squires, yet superb leaders of farming practices in their community, and great-hearted landlords.

Britain owes as much to the squire as to the rich man of modern times who weak himself to the land with the wealth he has acquired in the town.

These are cooked on a slow fire of yam-roots by tribal magicians. The headman tastes the meal, by dipping a hollow shell into the great wallaby-hide pot which hangs suspended over the fire by strong strips of kava steeped in salt. At the Feast of the Dobbo all the natives walk on stilts and wear devil-masks and shoot burning arrows at the moon. And so we say farewell to Papua, land of romance and mystery.

Make your own trousers
A GENTLEMAN who followed my diagram of instruction for making a pair of trousers says that he has followed the directions, he has three very short legs, joined by a long pocket-flap, the wrong way up, with buttons inside the middle turn-up. He also wants to know what the egg was doing in the diagram. All I care to say is that he must have misunderstood the directions, and that the egg (or rather a drawing of it) is given away with every diagram, to encourage amateur

Germans think they will get a soft peace

RHUBARB tart, rich in sugar and real milk, and ice-cream were being served in the freshly painted cafe in the Koenigsallee in Düsseldorf.

Down at the Central Station, a few hundred yards away, the Kartoffelzug (the "potato train," which every large town in the British zone has every day) was just disgorging its food-hunting hordes. Each carried a rucksack or bag of off-the-ration potatoes and other farm produce, wheeled out of the surrounding farmers for cigarettes or schnapps, or the last remaining trinkets.

Thirty miles away, down at Cologne on the Rhine, 20,000 German workers were striking for more food.

That was one of the contrasts I found in the Ruhr-Rhine Province during a three-weeks fact-finding tour up and down the British zone.

That contrast, and the other facts I learned on my trip, have convinced me that to-day, two years after their collapse, the Germans now have the measure of our policy. They believe they have won just where they want us—and they are taking us for a ride.

They know that all idea of a "hard peace" for Germany has been abandoned. The policy of the "soft peace" has won. The British, always bad haters, are already telling them officially that they should "be proud of being Germans," and presumably of putting the whole European apple-cart in the economic ditch.

Blackmail

THE Germans were slightly disturbed by fears that the July talks in Paris might have led to some understanding between the Allies on the German problem and that would have ruined their policy of trying to split us.

But Paris failed, and the "victorious" Germans now think they can blackmail us into giving them better conditions, putting a stop to reparations and the dismantling of war factories, and the provision of more food for them than many other peoples in Europe, ruined by the Germans, are now getting.

Meanwhile their blackmailing weapons are Go-slow methods, passive resistance, refusal to work, strikes and demonstrations, and the officially tolerated vast black market which is smothering all economic recovery.

They are allowing themselves these luxuries because they are convinced that no matter what happens, the British—and the Americans, both for political and humanitarian reasons, will never let them starve.

They know they are sitting on the coal wealth of Europe in the Ruhr, and they say: "If you do not give

us what we want, come and get the coal yourselves."

The dockers in Hamburg are carrying out deliberate "go-slow" policy in loading German timber for export to Britain. They say: "The British are stealing it." They refuse to believe that such exports go to pay for food imports into Germany.

Excuses

THEY go slow, too, in loading ships for Russia with dismantled German machinery as reparations, after the workers have already gone slow in dismantling it in the factories.

Production in the Ruhr-Rhine Province is now about 30 percent. of the pre-war production. But the employment figures for the same industries total 100 percent. of the pre-war figures.

The Germans excuse the fact that the same number of workers are now producing only one-third of their pre-war output by claiming a lack of food and the number of men employed on the war factory dismantling programme. The coal mines of the Ruhr, barometer of German economy, are producing today less coal than they did last March. But—and this is the highest spot—output is creeping up again.

In almost every large railway station, now the black market bourse, I came on the track of the vast underground "commercial traveller" organisation which spreads over all four zones of the Reich, and diverts about 60 percent of industrial products to the home black market.

These go to the Germans instead of being exported to pay for food and raw material imports—but then the British and Americans pay for these.

Inequality

THERE is in Germany a rampant black market in food which provides too much for one-third of the people and too little for the other two-thirds.

It means, though, that only about five percent of the people live only on their official rations. Take the miner: every month he gets a bottle of schnapps. He can sell that on the black market for £8 5s. and with that buy ten 2lb. loaves of bread at 12s. 6d. each.

After my trip through the North German farmlands, I found the men, women and children in the Ruhr did better than I had expected. The children looked sturdy and brown ("You would see worse in the British coal-mining areas," the British health officer said to me).

But the healthy, active people in the streets do not give the whole picture. The British food and health officers worry about the people who do not, or cannot, go out in the streets—the aged, the small children, the sick and the invalids, who cannot go out on the black market either.

The Germans, good propagandists, are making much out of the food situation—always referring only to the normal consumer's ration, which is officially 1,650 calories daily, but is being met only by about 1,160 calories.

This ration is the lowest of all. Only one person in three gets it. There are additional rations for all workers, schoolchildren, invalids, nursing mothers and so on.

Voluntary organisations, such as the foreign Red Cross societies, provide another 300 calories a day, and the black market another estimated 400 to 500 a day.

"Resistance"

BUT the Germans do not, or will not, realise this.

Our intelligence men say that at least 15 percent of the people form a hard core of "resistance" who are firmly convinced that it is Britain's policy to steal Germany's pre-war markets and deliberately to starve to death all the Germans in the British zone.

Mr. Jack Jones, M.P., lieutenant to Lord Pakenham in running the British zone, found this out in Düsseldorf recently. He said to me there: "The Germans do not know anything about how we live. They would not believe we had clothes coupons and food rationing, so I produced my empty clothes ration book and my food ration book to convince them. We ought to start a campaign to tell them more, and run exhibitions."

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

"CANNIBALISM," says my paper, "still exists in Papua." That is probably because the pigmy cows are too small to eat—or whatever else comes into one's head. And, anyhow, the natives probably get tired of a diet of 30lb. mussels, flying dogs and gong-boles.

These are cooked on a slow fire of yam-roots by tribal magicians. The headman tastes the meal, by dipping a hollow shell into the great wallaby-hide pot which hangs suspended over the fire by strong strips of kava steeped in salt. At the Feast of the Dobbo all the natives walk on stilts and wear devil-masks and shoot burning arrows at the moon. And so we say farewell to Papua, land of romance and mystery.

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tailors to keep hens. If all this is not clear write to Mrs H. P. Fennible, 3 Gas-lane, Orchestre, Ayshire, enclosing five fourpenny-halfpenny stamps.

Idyll
It is a pretty sight to see them throwing food to the hippopotamus. (Morning paper).

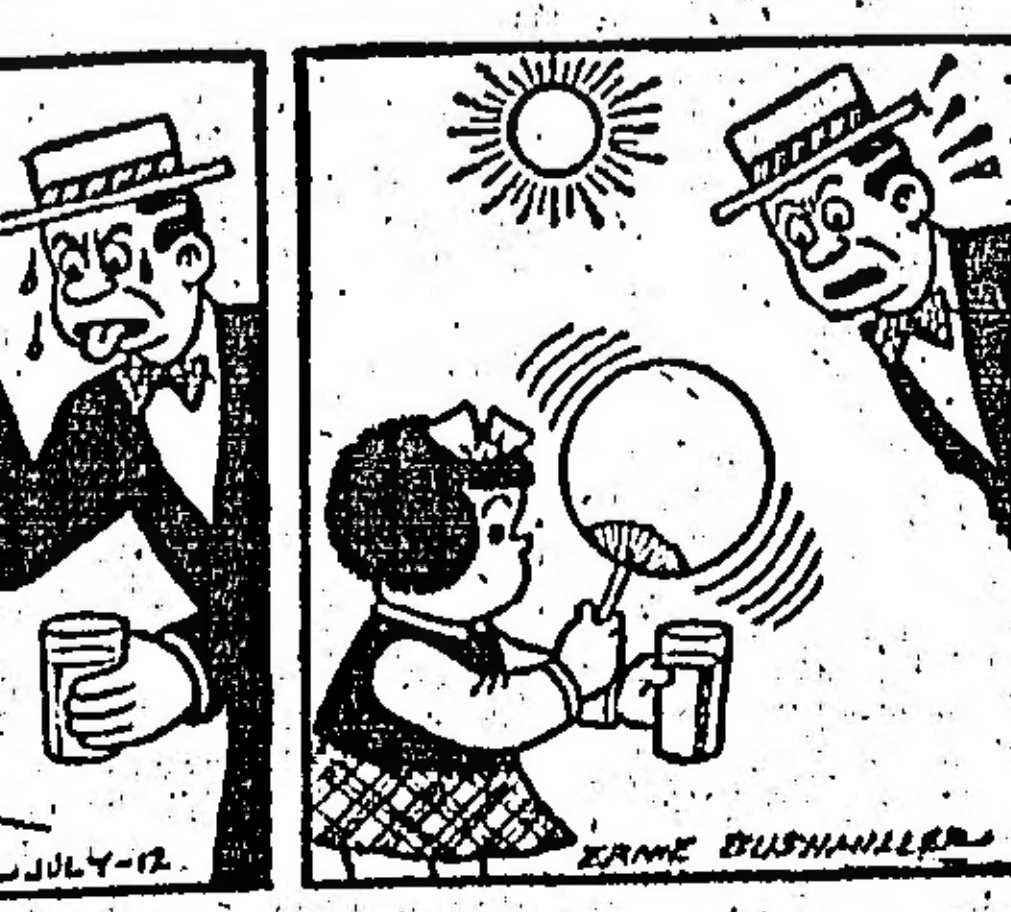
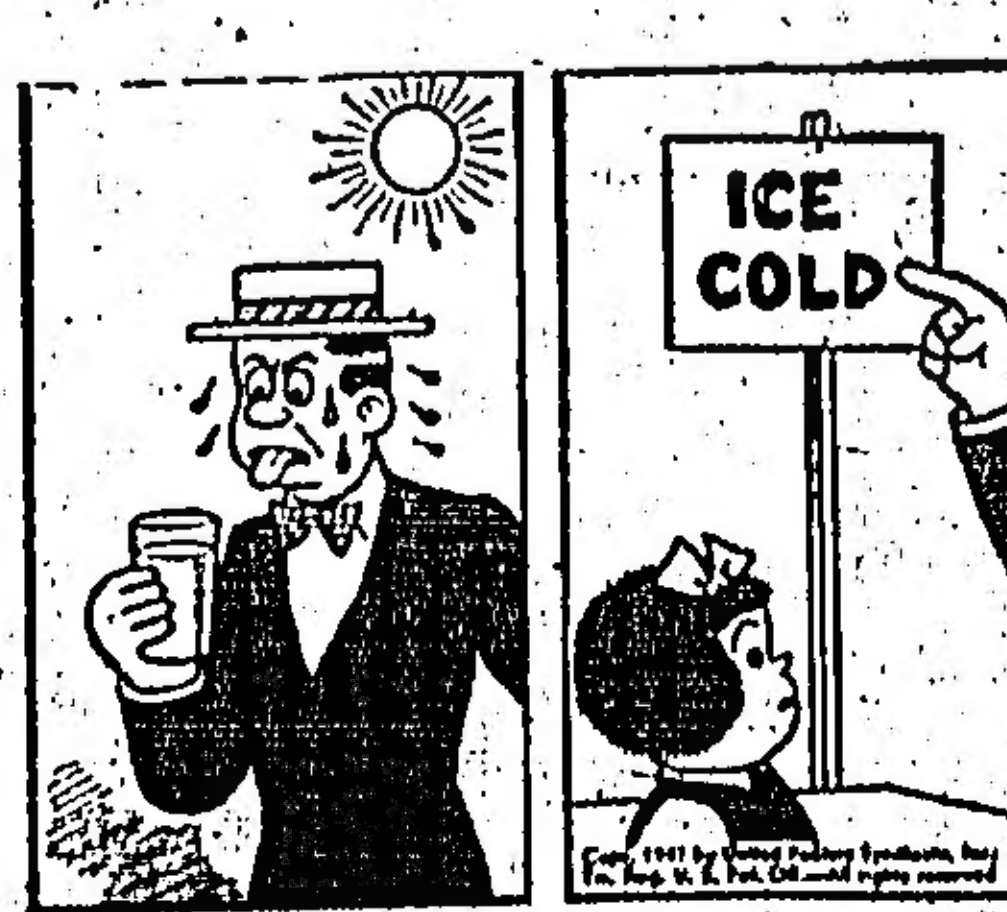
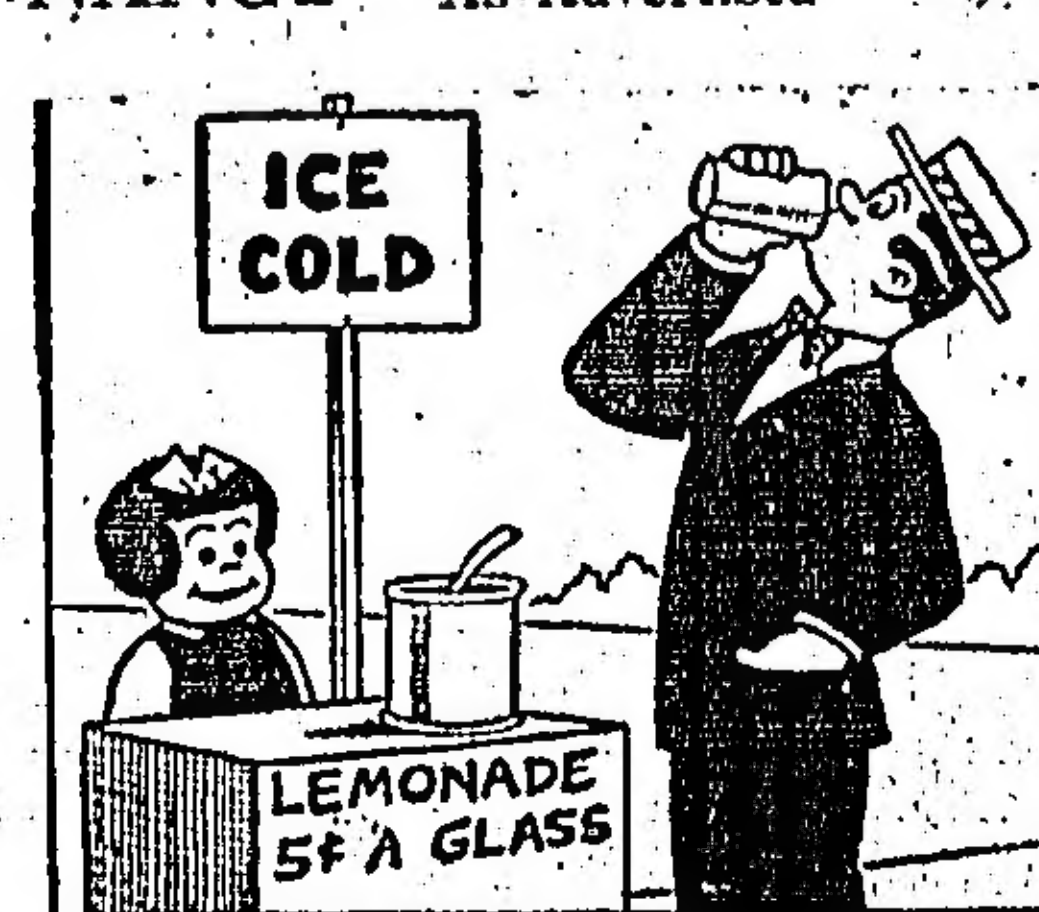
Come, pretty hippopotamus, And eat this piece of cheese; You're clumsy as an omnibus. And oh, what knobbly knees! But when I see your little eyes, And read their mute appeal, I must confess I realise, How selfish I should feel, If, with such dainty food to spare, I grudged you, little one, your share.

Colourful cabmen
"Any suggestion," said Hogwash to the Huntingdonshire cabmen is a doleful matter—would deteriorate from his chances in America. One could hardly expect a citizen of Xenophon (Neb.) or Pericles (Pa.) to be interested in the cabmen.

"What we aim to do," said Hogwash "is to present a picture of a colourful glamour-story, with a lot of classical numbers, and a reconstruction by experts of the ruins at Luxor." Asked whether Cleopatra would appear in the film Hogwash said: "Only in the Corfu ballet number."

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY As Advertised



When You Feel Tired
and Restless

Ask For

**ELLIOTTS
TONIC**

On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Gladys Swarthout for Lois Leeds

Charm and Personality may be cultivated by any woman, says Lois Leeds.

STAR SHINE!

Lovely Gladys Swarthout, leading mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has a charming personality. She lives in a huge apartment in New York with the East River just below her windows. She is surrounded by her own "atmosphere," a very colourful picture, bric-a-brac, bibelots and other treasures collected during her tours.

When Gladys Swarthout sings her favourite roll of "Carmen," she becomes the lazy gypsy, warmed by the sun. She is "Carmen," not Gladys Swarthout, and that is exactly as it should be!

She reflects her own Star Shine in her enthusiasm, her interest in what other people have to say. I spent a very interesting hour with her recently and it was remarkable to see how she combines her career with her home-making and, as is so often the case, she loves her home but must go away on long tours!

Her clothes are simple and she loves warm colours and clothes which are cut on simple lines. Her hair is a soft brown, brushed and brushed until it shines, and is cut in a deep page-boy whirl. It is crisp and full of vitality, as is the woman herself.

Minute Makeups by GABRIELLE



Hats are now wearing "bustle" bows in the back. So, match your new hat with a "bustle" bow on your dress. This idea "pops up" any basic dress and makes a "creation" out of a last year's dress!

You can, no matter what sort of work you do, radiate your own personality, surround yourself with colours which reflect your own individuality. You can cultivate an interest in others. You can also be interested in yourself but not to the exclusion of all else.

You can polish up your Star Shine and radiate your own Personality! Why not?

AUTHENTIC EXTERIORS FOR FILMS

Film producers in the United Kingdom are now adopting the method of shooting exteriors on the spot whenever a subject calls for it. Influenced probably by the achievements of Britain's documentary school, they believe in authenticity. Recently they have sent production units to all parts of the world, with results that they have contributed largely to the international rise of the British film.

They are making full use, too, of Britain's lovely countryside, her coasts and her varied scenery, and the photographic possibilities are indicated by the places where the exteriors are being made.

Brighton, Sussex, is the background for two new pictures—one is the Columbia-British production "The First Gentleman," adapted from the stage play.

The centre of operations is the famous Brighton Pavilion built by the Prince Regent. The Cineguild unit has found its ideal location spot in Droyshire where at a 16th century manor house, Wootton Lodge, scenes are being shot for "Blanche Fury," a murder drama based on Joseph Shearing's book.

Scotland recently played its part in providing background material for winter scenes for "Anna Karenina," the Alexander Korda film starring Vivien Leigh. Sir Ralph Richardson and Kieron Moore.

Scotland, too, provided background material for the lavish Technicolor serial picture "Bonnie Prince Charlie," for which a unit of London Film Productions is now continuing work at Shepperton Studios.

DUTCH IN BATAVIA LIVE AGAIN IN PREWAR AIR

Batavia, Sept. 4.—With stubborn Dutch completeness, this colonial capital has been transformed into its prewar appearance as a bit of transplanted Holland, since "police action" against the Republic of Indonesia began on July 20.

There is almost no sign now that for nearly two years this was the only city in Asia where a revolutionary nationalist government and a European colonial administration functioned side by side with surprisingly little administrative friction.

For the Dutch, good old days seem to be back again. The Dutch flag flies over Radio Jogyakarta and over the Republican Post Office. Telephone operators put through your call only when you ask for "Meester" or "Wetevreden." They curtsy don't understand and cut you off if you absentmindedly ask for exchanges by Indonesian names—used in the past two years without question.

On the streets, visible only military vehicles and civilian cars with licence plates beginning with the letter "B." The Indonesian "X" plates have disappeared. All republican-registered automobiles were confiscated within 24 hours after the Dutch struck at 10 p.m. on July 20.

Dutch Complaint

In the Harmonie Club, stolid Dutch burghers drink their fiery gin, talking with eager enthusiasm of Dutch military victories against ill-armed, ill-organized Republicans. And they complain with open bitterness that the United Nations cease-fire order cannot work out in practice and has had no other effect than to keep them from completing a job well begun.

There is no visible sign of the Republic left here. Yet inside countless small homes, the Republic still lives. Moments after the Republicans broadcast a military communiqué or a speech, foreign correspondents here are handed typewritten copies. Without telephones or motor transport, former Republican information officials, who still hold allegiance to Jogyakarta, pedal about on bicycles to carry out their former duties.

In their homes, from early morning until well after the midnight curfew, you see them assembled in intense little groups around the radio.

Young Republicans

They are young, most of them—students, professional men, teachers. The common people, the coolies, street vendors and peasants seem to care little who controls the government. After 350 years of European rule, only seven percent of them can read and write. They are more interested in the price of rice than the price of freedom, whether it be derived through their own leaders or introduced gradually, as the Dutch say they plan to do.

To those who know them well, the Republicans admit their government has had many failings, but with Asiatic calm they say that whatever the result of the United Nations decision, some day they will have a Republic as the result of their own efforts—perhaps in five years, perhaps in 20.

But these feelings are expressed only to a few foreigners—mostly Americans and British whom they have known for a long time. To the newcomers, Batavia seems to have completely turned back the clock until the ghost of the old East India Company might well be standing behind the chairs at the Harmonie Club, chuckling as each bottle of gin or plimser beer is opened in prewar atmosphere. Associated Press.

FREE MUSIC LIBRARY

Music lovers, students and professional musicians all over the United Kingdom will shortly have a free library service at their disposal as a result of the creation of the Central Music Library.

This scheme has been made possible by the generous gift of Mrs. Winifred Christie-Moore, who gave £10,000 for the purpose as a memorial to her husband, Emanuel Moore, distinguished composer and inventor of the two-keyboard piano. With this fund as a nucleus, certain gifts have already been received, and the library of the late Edwin Evans has been acquired on generous terms from his widow.

The Westminster City Council has offered to house and administer this Central Music Library in the premises in Charing Cross Road which they have recently acquired, and which will be opened in the late autumn as a Music Lending Library, comprising the 25,000 items which are already in the Westminster Library, together with the newly-formed Central Music Library. The City Council has undertaken this service for music until such time as a music centre, comprising concert hall, library and all services, can be built.

DISPOSAL OF CHEMICAL AMMUNITION

Two ships recently left British ports carrying a total of nearly 19,000 tons of chemical warfare ammunition, to be sunk in deep water with their dangerous cargoes.

One was the Empire Lark, formerly the German Kirsten Miles, which had over 8,000 tons on board, and the Leighton, a former Lamport and Holt line ship, which had over 10,000 tons.

Loading the Empire Lark had been a long and difficult process, as the ammunition had to be conveyed to the loading point from various parts of Britain, and work was considerably delayed by severe weather. Further delays were caused by the discovery of "leakages" in containers from which gas was escaping.

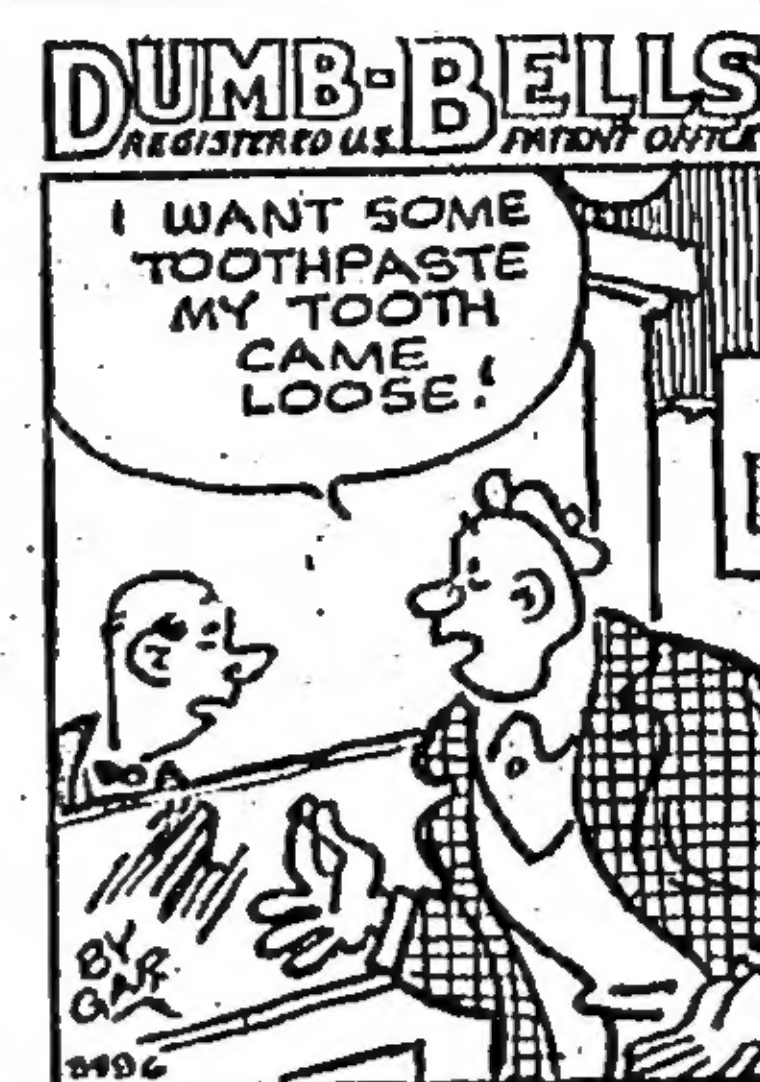
The enable as much chemical ammunition as possible to be disposed of, these ships were stripped of anything at all superfluous, and all useful equipment was salvaged. Scuttling charges were fitted and sealed by the Royal Navy, in conjunction with Ministry of Transport technical officers. These charges were arranged so that they could be touched off electrically by the masters from boats at safe distances from the ships.

12 Ships Already Sunk

These two ships bring the total of vessels sunk used for this purpose since September 1945 to 12. A total of 22,330 tons chemical ammunition has been disposed of by this method. Plans were made for the Thorpe Bay to take the place of the Empire Lark at Barry to start the loading of a further 2,323 tons.

Ammunition—with which these ships have been loaded was in the hands of the Service departments and was at dumps in different parts of the United Kingdom. It could not be disposed of by burning or neutralising, and it would have constituted a menace had it been dumped overboard, as the poisonous contents would have escaped, resulting in damage to fishing grounds. It might even have proved a danger to ships or a menace on the seashore.

In order to ensure that it would not return to the surface once it had been sunk, it had to be loaded into ships which were battened down and scuttled. This work was undertaken by the Sea Transport Division of the Ministry of Transport.



SECRET ATOM TEST CENTRE

A Pacific mystery island—sealed off from the world's prying eyes—is envisaged as America's main secret proving ground for the latest atomic weapons.

The project would give top-drawer American personnel a tiny portion of the globe where super-secret weapons could be tested with a minimum chance of observation by outsiders.

Plans for the research-testing centre were revealed almost inadvertently in a single sentence buried in a report of the Federal Atomic Commission. It said: "The Atomic Energy Commission is establishing proving grounds in the Pacific for testing experiments and tests of atomic weapons."

Persons close to the atomic programme said the tests would be anything but "routine." These sources insisted that the determination behind the project was a determination to provide a proving ground not open to foreign observers or to interested American "spectators."

The Commission was mum on the location for the project concerned. One possibility appeared to be the new U.S. mandated islands of the Marianas, Marshalls and Carolines. Many islands in this group are virtually uninhabited.

New Deadly Weapons

The Commission's second biannual report made clear that a major portion of the atomic programme would be devoted to development of new and more deadly atomic weapons, at least until such time as Congress approves a world control plan acceptable to United Nations members.

Presumably, it is these anticipated developments that would be tested in the Pacific. One hint already has been given to Congress by Glenn L. Martin, aircraft manufacturer. He told a Senate committee recently that work was proceeding on a deadly atomic cloud.

The U.S. Army, too, has hinted at new-type "Buck Rogers" weapons. The Commission's report also stated that:

1. Production of atomic bombs is continuing at a rate fixed by President Truman, upon the advice of the armed forces.

2. The Commission means to "maintain and increase the present pre-eminence of the United States in atomic weapons," until "appropriate machinery has been established to ensure that this activity can be relaxed without endangering national security."

3. Internal atomic security regulations have been reviewed for effectiveness, and changes for "greater security" of atomic secrets have been made.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Well, son, my only advice to a newly married man is to stick to your decisions—that is, after you've asked your wife's advice!"

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Name the theatre in London, built in 1599, where the plays of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson and contemporary playwrights were produced.
2. What is the difference between high and low humidity?
3. Is the island of Guam north or south of the equator?
4. Name the composer of the "Unfinished Symphony."
5. What type of boat was originally used in a regatta?

Chess Problem

By A. HOTTACOH Black 11 pieces.



White, 6 pieces. White to play and mate in two. (Solutions to yesterday's problem: 1. Q-K5, any; 2. Q. R. K4, or P mates.)

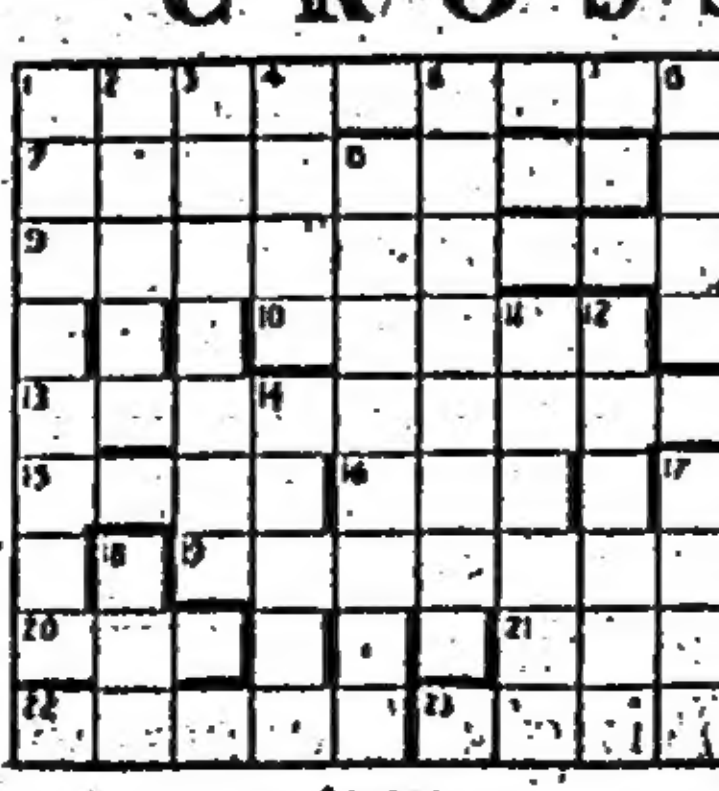
Rupert and the Jumping Fish -11



After getting his mother's permission Rupert runs off happily. Then he pauses. "This isn't so easy," he murmurs. "The jumping fish said he'd meet me at Rocky Bay, but how on earth am I to get there? As he lies still down he catches sight of a small boat on the near hill. 'That's Sailor Sam's shack,' he thinks. 'And I do believe that is Sam himself in front of it. There are two people; he must have a friend with him. I'll go and ask him.'"

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CROSSWORD



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Bevin Was Thinking Out Loud

London, Sept. 4. — Well-informed. Whitehall sources said tonight that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was only airing his pet idea without the prior backing of the British Government when he proposed that Fort Knox gold be redistributed to help devastated countries.

They said his text contained no reference to the gold store, and he was only "thinking out loud" without previous consultation with his Foreign Office and Treasury colleagues. They said probably even he had no clear conception how it would be carried out.

It is learned that Mr. Bevin had previously mentioned the idea informally to Britons and Americans on several occasions, but had given no indication that he intended to broach it either publicly or formally.

Representative Christian Herter's 16-man Congressional Committee questioned Mr. Bevin about his proposal when they had an hour's talk with him at the Foreign Office today.

It is understood that Mr. Bevin suggested to the Herter Committee that redistribution of the surplus gold in Fort Knox would not necessitate any additional American domestic taxes and would fertilise industry.

On General Terms
Mr. Bevin only elaborated on the proposal in general terms, however, and still left vague whether he thought the gold should be redistributed by sale, gift or loan, or how it would prove of any lasting value in restoring the world balance of trade.

The Foreign Office said it could not elaborate on any portion of Mr. Bevin's speech. A Treasury spokesman candidly admitted he did not see how redistribution of gold would be of more than temporary help in restoring trade before the recipients returned it to the United States in payment for American imports.

Financial quarters called the idea "fantastic." The Financial Times said Mr. Bevin must be naive if he imagined the dollar shortage could be solved by such a manoeuvre. Economists conceded that ultimately, at some date, when the world's trade balance had been corrected, gold might be redistributed to keep foreign currencies stable, but to hand out gold at this time would be just pouring it down the drain.—United Press.

Newspaper Reaction
London, Sept. 4.—British financial newspapers today received with a certain reserve Mr. Ernest Bevin's speech to the Trade Unions Congress yesterday, in which he called for a Commonwealth customs union.

Most papers took the line of the Manchester Daily Despatch, which stated that although the speech was "bold and refreshing, we still lack the concrete proposals which will carry us through the crisis."

Liverpool's Daily Post said: "All that can be said until more is known of Mr. Bevin's proposal is that the swing of Labour politicians from the widest and in some respects wildest internationalism to a desire for British 'independence' of foreign links is one of the most surprising events of modern political history."

Stating that Mr. Bevin's call for a customs union may be a "bit of kite-flying," the Birmingham Post said: "It is true that the colonies today are something more than what Adam Smith long since called 'the project of a gold mine'; it is true that the colonies, more than any established industrial community, are today complementary rather than competitive economic entities; and that political conditions are more favourable than ever before to economic co-operation between Britain and her colonies."—Reuter.

Hungarian Govt. Resigns
Budapest, Sept. 4.—The newly formed Hungarian Coalition Government resigned today after a revolt in the Social Democratic Party, which came third in last Sunday's election—over the alleged improper methods by the Communists to gain votes, the Hungarian News Agency reported.

At the same time Mr. J. Ivan Szolomay, leader of the moderate in the Smallholders' Party, arrested after the election, was set free again. M. Zoltan Tildy, the Hungarian President, tonight asked M. Lajos Dinnyes, (Smallholder) the Prime Minister and his colleagues to remain in office until a new Government was set up.—Reuter.

HAS INFORMATION TO SELL
Paris, Sept. 4.—A French convict who claims to know the whereabouts of hidden gold worth £300,000 belonging to the Bank of France has offered the information to the authorities in exchange for his freedom—and five percent of the gold.

The offer was contained in a letter received by the authorities of La Rochelle Prison from a 35-year-old prisoner named Herman Balazs. "When I was a prisoner at Riom," he wrote, "I found myself with several Vichy officials, condemned for collaboration. They told me where they had hidden the gold of the Bank of France worth 144 million francs. I am ready to tell the Public Prosecutor at La Rochelle where this gold is in return for my liberty and five per cent of the gold."—Reuter.

Outlook For Marshall Plan Success Dim

By J. M. ROBERTS

New York, Sept. 4.—Hurried diplomatic trips between Washington, Paris and London indicate that the United States authorities are working desperately, in an increasingly pessimistic atmosphere, to prevent the Marshall Plan for European economic recovery from being stillborn.

The 16-nation conference in Paris has produced no concrete plan for self-help to supplement American aid. Disillusionment over Europe's ability and willingness to work towards a cure of its economic ills is reported to be spreading in Washington. This is believed to have been behind American Under-Secretary of State Robert Lovett's statement on Wednesday regarding the speedy approach of the Western Europe crisis.

JAP REDS CREATING DISCONTENT

By MILES W. VAUGHN

Kokura, Kyushu, Sept. 4.—The relations between capital and labour throughout Kyushu are generally satisfactory, though there is a widespread fear that the Communists again may undertake to gain control of the labour and farm movements in the island when the Allied occupation ends.

During a tour of southwestern Japan in company of Maj.-Gen. R. B. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps, I found Communist organisers had been extremely active in the larger cities early in the occupation, but apparently never made the headway they achieved for a time in Tokyo and Osaka.

As elsewhere, Red influence received a severe setback in Kyushu when Gen. Douglas MacArthur forbade a Communist-inspired effort to declare a nation-wide general strike against the Japanese Government in February.

Boring From Within
The Communist attacks, observers are convinced, are similar to those of Tokyo. Communist organisers were instructed to bore from within to gain key positions in labour and from organisations in order to control the movements. The organisations would then be used as a base from which a drive could be started to gain control local governments, and eventually the national government in Tokyo.

For the present, Communist efforts are centered at encouraging and creating local discontent. Gen. MacArthur, the occupation and Japanese reactionaries are blamed for everything from food shortages to droughts and floods, all of which would disappear, the Communists preach, if Japan is brought into the Russian orbit.

The people of Kyushu, however, are traditionally conservative and the Communists make little headway except in cases of extreme poverty. Japanese soldiers repatriated from Siberia report determined efforts made to convert them to the Soviet ideology while prisoners of war, but little progress was made and many who were "converted" repented on their return home.

Propaganda Course
The Russians followed a regular plan in their efforts to turn prisoners into good Communists. Prisoners were first screened after a preliminary course of indoctrination, and the most likely candidates were sent to propaganda schools for intensive courses on the methods to follow when they returned to Japan.

Some of the repatriated were visited by Communist agents soon after reaching home, indicating that the directors of the propaganda schools were in direct contact with leaders of the Japanese Communist Party.

One of the worst effects of Red propaganda, according to a coal mine manager, has been the achievement of a considerable decrease in a worker's production. This manager said workers in mines under his control actually labour no more than two or three hours daily, spending the rest of the time "talking." There has been no increase in production despite repeated wage increases and the granting of other benefits.—United Press.

FIVE CHINESE DIE IN FIRE

Singapore, Sept. 4.—Five Chinese, three adults and two children, were burnt to death in a fire which gutted a two-story building in a Singapore tenement area this afternoon.

Two other children were killed and another seriously injured when panic-stricken residents threw them out of the windows 35 feet down into the roadway.

The child who survived was caught by a bystander as she fell.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. Globe Theatre. 2. High humidity means dry air, while low humidity means an excess of water vapour suspended in the air. 3. North. 4. Franz Schubert. 5. The gondola races held annually in Venice.

While the statement gave America notice that extra efforts to save Europe might be required before the regular session of Congress convenes early in 1948, including stop-gap loans by the World Bank, it undoubtedly was also intended to spur European statesmen.

There is a growing feeling among Americans that Europe is psychologically in a past that can never return, and is gripped by a defeatism which is handicapping reconstruction.

A typical incident is being cited in Washington. On June 22, so the story goes, the Bank of England gave Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a memorandum. Oblivious of the fact that the pound sterling no longer has its former buying power, the Bank advised no delay in meeting requirements of the sterling convertibility clause in the American loan terms. That clause has just been abrogated by mutual consent to stop a world-wide "run" on British sterling.

Lost Every Dollar
Within two weeks after Mr. Dalton followed the Bank's advice free conversion had cost Britain almost every dollar she had and, Bank officials are reported to believe, practically destroyed the financial position of the United Kingdom.

This same wrong guessing is threatening the results of the Paris Conference. There the statesmen, gathered to assess Europe's needs and Europe's capabilities, have been concentrating on the former almost to the exclusion of the latter. American experts have warned them that they must be more realistic—that they are trying to get all they can before they arrange to contribute all they can. They are a long way from producing a programme which will gain American approval. They look at tariff and customs union problems as something to be worked out after the crisis instead of as vital to meeting it.

Plain Talk
Britain's Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, is even talking about a Commonwealth customs union instead of general European co-operation. Europe's statesmen will get some mighty plain talk on these subjects at the World Bank meeting next week. They apparently are assuming that anti-Communist sentiment in the United States is so strong that the US State Department and Congress will regard a declaration of repugnance to Communism as an equivalent of a positive self-help economic programme. But they are forgetting that American abilities have limits.

If they continue under such a misconception they may destroy all chances for a workable programme.—Associated Press.

MORE RICE FOR INDIA
Singapore, Sept. 4.—India, where the rice situation was described as "critical," will benefit to the extent of about 4,000 tons owing to the favourable position in the Philippines, it was stated at the South-East Asia Liaison Officers meeting here today.

Lord Killearn, the British Special Commissioner for South-East Asia, said though it was true that rice stocks in some deficit territories had improved, the situation was "far from encouraging."

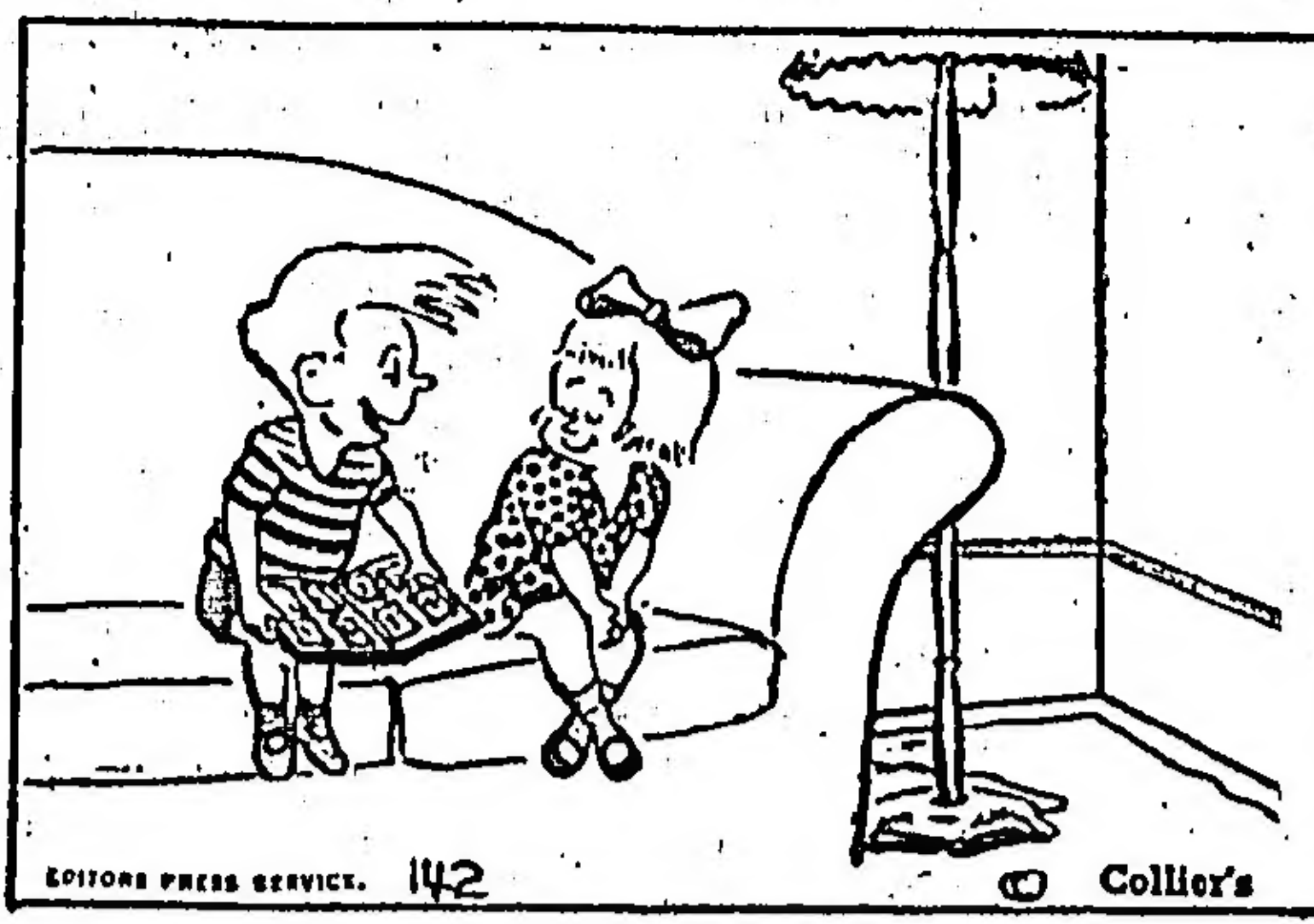
The Philippines, it was stated, had agreed to grant loans from the Emergency Food Council to India, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, of about 4,000, 2,500, and 1,000 tons respectively, and had agreed to defer repayment of the loans already outstanding.

The good rice position in the Philippines was attributed to wider consumption of wheat flour, and a good corn harvest.

Hongkong, although not represented at the meeting, reported a favourable situation and also agreed to postpone repayment of a loan made to the Netherlands East Indies.—Reuter.

St. Leger Callover
London, Sept. 4.—The callover on the St. Leger at the Victoria Club tonight was 2 to 1 Miggall offered, 9 to 4 taken, 9 to 1 Pearl Diver offered, 7 to 2 taken, 6 to 1 Arzak offered, 11 to 2 taken, 13 to 2 Sayalrao offered, 7 to 1 taken, 22 to 1 Merry Quip and Tite Street offered, 25 to 1 taken, 40 to 1 Bow and Arrow offered, 45 to 1 taken, 50 to 1 Whistler offered, 60 to 1 taken, 65 to 1 others.

Special place betting: 4 to 7 Miggall, 8 to 11 Pearl Diver, 5 to 4 Arzak and Sayalrao, 5 to 2 Merry Quip, 5 to 1 Tite Street, 5 to 1 Bow and Arrow.—Reuter.



"The years have treated you kindly, Alice."

Dutch Cabinet Meets To Discuss Indonesia

The Hague, Sept. 4.—The Dutch Cabinet held a special meeting today to discuss Indonesia, where the Dutch and Indonesians have charged each other with breaking the "cease-fire" order issued at the instance of the United Nations Security Council.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, and Colonel Abdul Kadir Admojo, Government Commissioner for West Java.

Another special meeting is planned for tomorrow for Cabinet Ministers exclusively. No important decisions were expected today.

Meanwhile, in Batavia, a Dutch Headquarters communique stated today that "Indonesian terrorists and agitators in increasing numbers are filtering through into areas occupied by the Netherlands forces."

The Dutch communique added: "In a night attack at Skember, near Cheribon in North Java, on August 31, Chinese people were murdered, their houses plundered and set on fire."

Fifty Chinese are said to be still missing.

Chinese Security Corps
Mentioning the newly-formed Chinese Security Corps for the first time, the Dutch communique said that one of their guard posts at Loemadjang, eastern Java, had been fired on by the Republicans. Chinese living near Banjarnawangi, eastern Java, "are fleeing to the town seeking safety from Republican terrorism," the communique stated.

CNAC Seeking Pacific Service

Washington, Sept. 4.—A Civil Aeronautics Board spokesman predicted the Board would soon approve a China National Aviation Corporation foreign carrier application for a route between China and the United States. The application was filed on June 23.

It is at present before the Board. Mr. W. L. Bond, China National Aviation Corporation executive vice president who presented the application, left Washington on his way back to Shanghai. He said the China line would start Trans-Pacific service "immediately after approval is granted."—Associated Press.

Bevin's Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

It also proposed that Britain should give full recognition to the public opinion of the United Nations to urge this policy.

The resolution was opposed by the General Council on the grounds that action was in the hands of the United Nations at the instance of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The conference referred to the General Council a resolution viewing "with deepest concern" the continued grave position in Greece and recalling instances of the Greek Government's hostility to Trades Unions.

Supporting the resolution, Mr. Jim Hammond, of the influential National Union of Mineworkers said: "Is Greece such an important part of our Empire communications that we must maintain bloody reaction there?"

If there is anything progressive in this Empire of ours it would have been preserved much better if the Greek Trade Union had been playing the part they deserve," Mr. Hammond added.—Reuter.

Swiss Will Have Envoy In India

London, Sept. 4.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to establish diplomatic representatives in India and Pakistan, the Swiss Radio reported today.

The envoy to India would, if possible, represent Switzerland also in Afghanistan and Siam, the Radio said.—Reuter.

King's Treasurer In Bankruptcy

London, Sept. 4.—Sir Arthur Hape, who 10 years ago, as Treasurer of His Majesty's Household, controlled the purse strings for the King's public expenses, was in bankruptcy court today with liabilities of over £100,000.—United Press.

No Ultimatum To Jewish Aid Bodies In Hamburg

Hamburg, Sept. 4.—The British authorities in Germany vigorously denied tonight a report that the military government in the British zone had given an "ultimatum" to Jewish aid organisations to leave the zone unless they were prepared to help to disembark the 4,350 "Exodus" refugees, now approaching Hamburg aboard three British transports.

Major-General Evelyn Fanshawe, Director of the International Relief Organisation in the zone, said that no "ultimatum" as reported had been issued to the Jews. Jewish organisations had been informed that they were in the zone under the charter for Jewish welfare, and if they refused to co-operate there might be grounds for revising their status.

The British authorities had asked the Jewish relief organisations to notify the military government by 11.00 a.m. (GMT) if they intended to help the refugees, in co-operation with the military government, when the ships docked.

The British authorities and Jewish medical aid would be available at the camps, but not on the quays.

Report By Telephone
Mr. Joseph Rosenstam, chairman of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the British zone, who made the allegation of an ultimatum at a press conference in Hamburg, admitted afterwards that the Jewish organisations had the report by telephone and had nothing written.

He alleged that five Jewish relief organisations received the "ultimatum" on Saturday through the American Joint Distribution Committee and that it was received by telephone from a colonel in the headquarters of the displaced persons and war prisoners division at Lango, northwest of Hanover.

Mr. Rosenstam indicated that instructions to Jewish organisations in the British zone to follow a non-co-operation policy had come from the Paris headquarters of the American Joint Distribution Committee.

Jewish Protest
The Central Jewish Committee issued a long statement today accusing the British Government of "inhumanity" in sending the "Exodus" Jews to Hamburg and stating that, as a protest, Jewish agencies would not be represented when the ships docked.

The British Government proposed that the three Jewish refugee ships, now en route to Hamburg, should anchor at the French port of Le Havre today or tomorrow is not expected to materialise as a result of French Prime Minister Paul Ramadier's refusal this morning to agree to the French Government making a new appeal to the refugees to settle in France, a report from Paris stated.

The proposal that the French Parliament should do so was made in a second British note sent to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs this week.

The British suggestion was deferred for decision to the French Premier, who decided that the French position was sufficiently clear and well known by the Jewish refugees, and that there was therefore no reason for any new statement by France on the subject.—Reuter.

CONTRACTOR ON GRAFT PAYMENTS
Trieste, Sept. 4.—A contractor, who said he received public works contracts amounting to 557,000,000 lire without public bidding, testified today in the trial of five civilians charged in Venezia Giulia's million-dollar scandal.

The contractor, under arrest and awaiting trial himself, said he had received his contracts directly from Major E. H. Richardson (US), former Public Works Director, who also is awaiting trial. The contractor said he paid Richardson's interpreter and general secretary, Angelo Ricci, 7,000,000 lire on one deal.

The prosecution witness said he was surprised at Ricci's request, "because it was abnormal since it came after the award of the contract." He said it was general usage, "because it is expected to testify later today." Civilians on trial include his private secretary, two secretaries of other officers, Ricci and another military government employee.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS
Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. It may close before 10 a.m. and be delayed until 5 p.m. on previous day.

Friday, September 5, 1947.
Swatow (Sea) 2 p.m.
Japan (ordinary letters & cards only) (Sea) 3 p.m.
U.S.A., Central and South America via San Francisco (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shekki and Hong Kong (Sea) 3 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Bombay, Birmah, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, Australia & London (Air) 3:30 p.m.
Singapore, Colombo, Surabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3:30 p.m.
Saigon (Air) 3:30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, and Chungking (Air) 3:30 p.m.
Canton and Hanoi (Air) 3:30 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m.
Manila, P.I., Honolulu, USA & Canada (Air) 10 a.m.
Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m.
Foonchow (Sea) 9 a.m.
Canton (letters only) (Train) 10:30 a.m.
Bangkok (Sea) Noon.
Hanoi (Sea) 1 p.m.
Swatow (Sea) 1 p.m.
Shanghai, Amoy, and Saigon (Sea) 3 p.m.
Strait, Batavia, Sourabaya & Macassar (Sea) 4 p.m.
Tientsin, Peking, and Chungking (Sea) 4 p.m.
Taamkong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton (letters only) (Train) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Hong Kong (Sea) 10 a.m.
Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 10 a.m.
Canton, Hong Kong, and Calcutta (Air) 10 a.m.

Police Reserve
Hongkong Police Reserve Orders No. 2 of 1947.
Revolver Shooting: Owing to the inclement weather the Part III shooting practice scheduled to take place last Saturday has been postponed to this Saturday, 6th September, 1947 at 14:30 hours at the Kennedy Road Revolver Range (weather permitting). No private revolvers will be allowed at the range. Strict range discipline must be maintained. C.I.(N) Chai Ching Chiu will be in charge.

Band Practice: Band practices will be held at the H.K.P.R. Headquarters on Sunday 7th, September, 1947 at 10:45 hours sharp, in order to attend a recorded programme arranged by Mr. A. W. Apps (Bandmaster) at the Police Headquarters, Kowloon.

Drill Parade: Owing to the inclement weather drill parades ordered for Friday, 6th September, 1947 has been cancelled. The next parade will be held on Tuesday 9th September, 1947 (weather permitting) at 10:30 hours sharp at the "Grey Parade Ground, Dress Summer Uniform."

Club Attendance: All members of the H.K.P.R. are requested to visit the Club and Headquarters at least once a week in order to read the notices put up on the notice board and to acquaint themselves with the activities of the Force. A book will be kept at the counter and members will be held responsible for the time and date when the book is returned. Members will be held responsible for the time and date when the book is returned.

Swimming Club: Members representing the H.K.P.R. at the coming Police Aquatic Sports are requested to call at the H.K.P.R. Club and acquaint themselves of the time and date when the book is returned.

By Order
Sd. N. G. Rolph,
Adjutant, P.R.

TODAY'S BROADCAST
7:15 W.K.H.K. broadcasting on a frequency of 645 kilocycles from 12:30 to 2 p.m., and 630 to 11 p.m., and also on 572 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12:30 to 1:15, 7:30 to 9:30 and 9:15 to 11 p.m.

6. Studio: Children's Half-Hour: 6:30. "An Old-World Garden": 6:50. Studio: "See You on Sports": Studio: "You Asked For It": Variety Request Programme presented by Monica Jackson: 8. London Relay: World News: 8:15. London Relay: Home News from Britain: 8:15. Studio: "Music Hall": 8:45. Studio: George Pearson and His Beach. Mary (Vocal): 9:05. Music for Dancing: 9:10. D.B.C. transcription Service: 9:10. Follow-up of the "Prog": By Edgar Wallace, Episode 8 "The Tramps": 10. London Relay: News: 10:20. Weather Report: 10:15. "Guns": "Facts": 10:25. With Miriam Licette, Hattie Nash, Doris Vane, Robert Easton & D.B.C. Chorus & Orchestra: 11. Close Down.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
All firms requiring advertising space exceeding ten single column inches (other than that under contract) are requested to give at least 48 hours notice. No advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between 12.30 noon, Saturdays and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

The co-operation of contract advertisers is requested by submitting copy not later than 2 p.m. on the day preceding the date of publication.

S. C. M. POST,
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

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